

Thomas A. Day

OFFICE—PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING, MAYSVILLE, KY.

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 One Year.....\$3.00  
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 Per Month.....35 Cents  
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**REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NINTH DISTRICT.**

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District are hereby respectfully called to meet in delegated Convention in the city of Cynthiana, Ky., on Thursday, September 15th, 1904, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress for said District.

The chairmen of the respective counties shall cause the Republicans of their counties to meet in Mass Conventions on Saturday, September 10th, 1904, at such times and places to be designated by said Chairmen, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to said Convention at Cynthiana.

The basis of representation shall be one Delegate for each 100 votes, or majority fractional part thereof, cast for William McKinley in 1900, and the counties are entitled to the following Delegates, viz:

Bath.....	17	Lewis.....	25
Boyd.....	23	Mason.....	25
Bracken.....	18	Nicholas.....	18
Carter.....	25	Robertson.....	6
Fleming.....	21	Rowan.....	6
Greenup.....	20	Total.....	253
Harrison.....	18		
Lawrence.....	21		

By order of the Committee: J. B. HENNETT, Chairman Ninth District.  
 John D. Littlejohn, District Secretary.

HON. A. R. BURNAM, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, will not be a candidate for re-election in the Fifth Appellate District, in which Judge JAMES E. CANTRILL has been forced on the Democratic party as the nominee of the rough house Convention in Lexington.

Judge BURNAM has been urged by a host of Republican friends and a few Democrats of high standing to announce for re-election, but after giving the matter careful consideration he has decided not to be a candidate. He says that strong personal reasons, growing out of private affairs as well as the political conditions in the District have led him to this conclusion.

The Fifth Appellate District which Judge BURNAM carried in 1896 by about 1,000 majority over Judge PRYOR, has been gerrymandered by the transfer of Republican counties and disfranchised under Goebel election tactics until

it gave a majority of nearly 10,000 for BECKHAM against BELKNAP in 1903. The District includes a number of counties in which the Democrats are especially unscrupulous in their election methods, such as Franklin, Owen, Scott, Bourbon and Fayette.

Judge BURNAM's declination will be received with regret by Republicans and Democrats alike, who admire him as a citizen and jurist, and he will retire from the Bench with the esteem and good wishes of all who have watched his course.

WHENEVER THE LEDGER can't support an honest man for office it will support none.

THE Ledger Man has had applications for about everything on the face of the earth, a Fleming county friend sending in Saturday for a cannon. That's the limit—we're just out of cannon.

THERE'S an intensely Democratic paper printed in Central Kentucky with the motto, "Official Organ of Kentucky Tobacco Growers." Organ of growers of Democratic tobacco—or how?

SECRETARY MORTON is going to drop from the Navy lists officers who do not pay their debts. If the Postmaster General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should "follow suit," there'd be a lot of jobs open for anxious eligibles.

**Political Pickings**

**FRANKLIN NOT CONSULTED.**

Louisville Herald.

The Hon. Robert Burns Franklin of Kentucky was not consulted, or Judge Parker had not inserted that unkindly reference to the Fourteenth Amendment in his speech of acceptance. Speaking of the rights of life, liberty and property, Judge Parker remarks that "the states are by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law." But the Kentucky Democratic Machine has not yet ratified the Fourteenth Amendment

**Chenoweth's Icecream Soda.**

There is a difference between Chenoweth's Icecream Soda and the common kind. You will appreciate the difference when you have tried it. We serve ours with pure fruit syrups made freshly every other day or so. The common syrups may do for other fountains, but not for ours. There is the same difference in the quality of our icecream and in the way we serve things.

Perfect soda service affords very little direct profit—the profit comes by pleasing patrons. Our fountain is a trade-bringer rather than a profit producer. That's the whole secret of the difference.

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**NEW TELEPHONES.**  
 To Subscribers—The following names are not in our Directory, those telephones having been installed since its publication. Please paste on the inside of front cover of your book, and call always by number.

111.	St. Charles Hotel.
332.	Andrews, L. T., Jr., Stable.
258.	Berry, W. T., Residence.
379.	Caldwell, John L., Residence.
382.	Davis Bros., Residence.
301.	Downey, James J., Residence.
165.	Hals, Mrs. S. S., Residence.
305.	Hoefflich, R. K., Residence.
304.	Hunter, Charles J., Residence.
231.	Jones, Mrs. George, Residence.
388.	Lafferty, Charles M., Residence.
72.	Lane, J. M., Contractor.
331.	Lane, J. M., Residence.
340.	Ledbetter, A. C., Residence.
389.	Maysville Lodge, B. P. O. Elks.
225.	Middleman, Samuel, Residence.
340.	Phister, C. M., Residence.
367.	Taulbee, Dr. W. H., Residence.
255.	Wharfoat.

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 Pins in a paper.  
 Mourning Pins in box.  
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 Sewing Silks 5 yards for 25c.  
 Umbrellas 32c.  
 Best Silk Umbrellas 65c, worth \$1.50.  
 Ladies' best Black Hose, 25c value, 2 pairs for 25c.  
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 The biggest bargains in Hamburg and Lace ever offered.  
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 30-inch wide Taffeta Silk only 50c, worth 65c.  
 Best Silk, yard wide, now 25c.  
 Black, white, blue, pink, fine quality Wash Silk, 45c.  
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**MAYSVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.**

**FORCE AND FRAUD!**

**The Lexington Appellate Convention and Its Parallel With the Notorious Music Hall Convention—How the Trick is Done.**

Louisville Herald.

Not since the notorious Music Hall Convention of 1899 has any political scandal equaled that which has aroused the people of the Fifth Appellate District over the nomination of Judge James E. Cantrill. The Music Hall Convention met to nominate the highest executive officer of the state; the Lexington Convention to nominate a Judge of the highest Court of the state. The history of the two run parallel and illustrates how parliamentary force and fraud have been utilized to control Democratic nominations and dominate the state.

At one early stage of the Music Hall Convention of 1899 the Chairman, Judge Redwine, intended, it was believed, to hand over the nomination by snap-shot to William Goebel. The total number of delegates was 1,092, and it took 547 to nominate. Redwine, having had a line of Louisville policemen extended along the base of the stage, ordered a ballot for Governor. The supporters of Messrs. Stone and Hardin, the principal candidates opposed to Goebel, refused for the most part, on account of police repression, to take part in the balloting called for by the chair. The ballot proceeded with great difficulty, and when it had concluded it was declared that there had voted for Goebel 334 out of a total of about three-fifths of the Convention, the remainder refusing to participate in the ballot.

The game was now up to Redwine. Would he declare Goebel the nominee on that ballot? Redwine, audacity itself, hesitated at such a course. Taking advantage of his hesitation the Hon. Ollie James, a supporter of Hardin, exclaimed: "A nomination such as that would not be worth a baubee, and all the army that went to Cuba could not elect the nominee." Redwine then refused to put the Goebel scheme through. But for the moment only. The spirit was willing and the flesh weak, but the

latter in time recovered strength sufficient to do the work cut out for it. The Hon. Ollie James before long fell into line and supported a Goebel nomination no better than that which a short time before he had declared "not worth a baubee."

The revolutionary Music Hall Convention was but one act in a drama of spoliation, begun more than one year before that infamy. Several years, in fact, previously, William Goebel had resolved to be Governor of Kentucky. The Democratic defeat in the state for the Governorship in 1895 and for the Presidency in 1896 gave him a long desired opportunity for prominence. He had been for ten years in the State Senate, when, in February, 1898, he introduced a law virtually vesting the control of all state elections in himself. He was then the undoubted leader of his party at Frankfort, which at the time had large majorities in both houses of the Legislature. He forced the Goebel Law through over the Governor's veto and the protests of many Democrats.

Having seized on the control of state elections, his next move was to seize on the nomination for Governor. He did it by selecting a Chairman, pledged to do his will, packing the Convention with delegates never elected, over-awing the opposing members by a heavy city police contingent, denying the smallest fair play to those who favored procedure according to parliamentary law. Goebel got the nomination by the same methods he had used to get hold of the state's election machinery. Then he proceeded to steal the election.

The Goebel procedure has just now a parallel of profound interest to the people. Judge James E. Cantrill first came into prominence at the time of Goebel's death in the midst of the excitement of politician's revolutionary proceedings had evoked. Judge Cantrill, whose friends claim that to him it is due that "there

is a Democratic official of any kind now in Frankfort," was, before his election to the Circuit Judgeship of the Fourteenth District, a lawyer of mediocre merit and fame, who had been Lieutenant-Governor and liberally endowed with the arts of the small politician. In his Judicial District is situated Frankfort, the state capital, where Goebel was killed. Judge Cantrill saw at once the opportunities for prominence given him by the Goebel assassination. He did not fail to use these from start to finish, so that, when announcing his candidacy for Judge in the Fifth Appellate Court District last spring, he did so on this platform: "As Circuit Judge it became my duty to try a number of criminal cases which have become part of the state's history and at a most critical time." Thus did Judge Cantrill make his participation in the Powers, Howard and Youtsey prosecutions for the killing of Goebel his principal claim to promotion.

But, like his prototype and friend, Goebel, Cantrill prepared the way carefully for the capture of the Fifth Appellate District nomination. The Legislature was called on to further the scheme. The Fifth Appellate District had to be gerrymandered. The Republican counties of Clay, Knox, Laurel and Owsley were derrickted out of the Fifth and cast into the Seventh District. The Fifth District, after coming out of the hands of the legislative manipulators, now appears—

Counties.	Dem. Maj.
1903.	
Bourbon.....	445
Boyle.....	61
Carroll.....	802
Franklin.....	1,408
Fayette.....	2,360
Garrard.....	282
Henry.....	800
Jessamine.....	328
Lincoln.....	256
Madison.....	192
Gallatin.....	603
Mercer.....	141
Owen.....	1,626
Scott.....	606
Trimble.....	918
Woodford.....	329
Democratic majorities.....	11,507

Two Republican counties only remain in the District, Jackson, with a majority of 1,426, and Rockcastle, with 565. These two counties are, however, supposed to be overwhelmed for all time by the gerrymander. The District has a book majority of 9,516, and the political managers depend on that to pull any trickery through at the polls.

The Cantrill promoters, having got their legislation through, next determined to capture the

Convention. Just as there were in the Music Hall Convention three candidates for the Governorship (Goebel, Stone and Hardin), so in the Fifth Appellate Court Convention there were three candidates (Cantrill, Saufley and Carroll.) The Cantrill manager, R. B. Franklin of Frankfort, was a Goebel worshiper and imitator in letter and spirit. He had to get his Redwine for Chairman. He got him in one Lee of Owen county, who promptly unseated the delegates with credentials and seated a Cantrill delegation from his home county. Of Lee The Lexington Herald, Democratic, declares—

"He was promised the appointment of Secretary to Judge Cantrill if Judge Cantrill was elected, with some reversionary right or promise to his daughter; and without secrecy and without any conception that such bargain was shameless he openly went into the canvass in Owen county declaring the contest in that county was not between Cantrill and Carroll, but between him and Carroll.

"This was precisely the game played by Mr. South Trimble in that county; and Mr. Lee was unable to see any difference between a bargain involving a Judgeship on the Appellate Bench and a seat in Congress—a question in political casuistry we leave to political experts in modern practical politics. It was not strange that Mr. Lee should consider this bargain proper when it was made in the name of, if not in person by, a famous Circuit Judge who was a candidate for the highest judicial position in the Commonwealth."

The Carroll delegates obtained the credentials in Owen, but small matters of that kind could not hold the Cantrill people back. Lee, as Chairman of the District Committee, would call the Convention to order and pass on the contested delegations.

Having thus secured their Redwine, the Cantrill managers took another step. As the police of Louisville had assisted in the Goebel rape of the Governor's nomination in 1899, the Lexington police were called in to quell all opposition on the part of the anti-Cantrill men in 1904. Lee was selected as Chairman contrary to the spirit of the state constitutional provision—

"Section 151. The General Assembly shall provide suitable means for depriving of office any person who, to procure his nomination or election has, in his canvass or election, been guilty of any unlawful use of money, or other thing of value, or has been guilty of fraud, intimidation, bribery, or any other corrupt practice, and he shall be held responsible for acts done by others with his authority, or ratified by him."

The Constitution is, however, a small thing between friends. Through Lee, Cantrill was nominated, but not without scenes of violence paralleling those of Music Hall. The Lexington Herald, Democratic, said:

"The recent Convention was a disgrace to Kentucky. All will agree in that statement—no matter how much they may disagree in the blame to be assigned to the various actors. It was peculiarly necessary that a Convention held in this District before whom was Judge C. Cantrill that the proceedings should be free from vio-

lence, from intimidation, from doubtful decisions, from action justifying charges of devious character. Every Kentuckian, every citizen of this District, every citizen of Lexington must sincerely regret the scenes and occurrences of that unfortunate day. Lexington has been injured probably far more than we as yet realize. This District has been brought into contempt, and Kentucky subjected to new attacks for lawlessness, violence and wrong. The success or defeat of any of the candidates is infinitesimally small in importance compared to the character and proceedings of the Convention."

The Jessamine Journal, Democratic, stated:

"Such disgraceful conduct as was enacted in the Democratic Convention at Lexington last week is what brings reproach and often defeat to the party. Is it possible that as Democrats we cannot assemble together to nominate a candidate without converting the gathering into a howling mob that would disgust any lawabiding citizens? Any man or set of men who would concoct such a scheme as was carried out at Lexington should be kicked out of the party."

The Maysville Bulletin, Democratic, remarked:

"The action of the Democrats of the Lexington Appellate Court District at their Convention Thursday is calculated to drive decent, self-respecting men out of the party. The Convention broke up in a free-for-all knockdown and many of the delegates looked more like they had been engaged in a prize fight instead of a deliberative assembly. The party suffers by such disgraceful proceedings, and it would be the proper thing for the respectable element to forever retire to the private ranks all who were engaged in this disreputable rowdism."

The Courier-Journal called on Judge Cantrill to "elevate" himself by declining the nomination thus obtained, whereupon THE MAYSVILLE LEDGER predicted—

"But Cantrill will never 'elevate' himself as The Courier-Journal suggests, preferring election with disgrace to defeat with honor. Mark this."

Cantrill, like Goebel, did not "elevate" worth a cent. He stuck, and by the deciding vote of the Hon. James F. Hargis of Breathitt, the Democratic State Central Committee has confirmed Cantrill's nomination, obtained by gerrymandering, by packed Convention, bribed Chairman and police-throttled delegates. Such a nomination ought not to be "worth a baubee." But, as Goebel's was accepted by his party, so will be Cantrill's.

Verily there is no hope for the Democracy of Kentucky within itself. Goebellism has gangrened its innermost vitals.

The Maysville Manufacturing Company has the contract for some of its fine work for some big buildings now in course of construction at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

The steamer Mildred Runyon has been placed in the Ripley trade to make connection with the railroad at that point. The boat will make three round trips daily.

John Duley, agent for John W. Holladay, has sold his 50-acre farm to J. M. Adams of Fleming county for \$2,500. The farm is located on the Mt. Carmel pike, about five miles from Maysville.

Stephen M. Merrill worked at the shoemaker's trade at night during the time that he was getting his education for the Ministry.

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